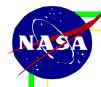




### Network Management and Troubleshooting a Guide for Administrators and Users

Slide 1

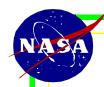




#### **Presentation Contents**

- **□** Network Planning and Management
- **Network Environmental Considerations**
- **□** Network Troubleshooting







### Network Planning and Management

#### Physical Layer Planning

- Create physical and logical maps of LAN/MAN/ WAN
- Drop cables down walls, install wallplates
- Map out where all cables start and end
- Map out location of all network equipment







# Network Planning and Management

#### Planning ahead

- Allow for ports on hubs for every network interface card, use expandable multimedia hubs with redundant power supplies
- **♦** Be sure to order the proper interface, router, and software
- ◆ Recommend stocking 10% of critical network components as spares



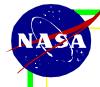




### **SNMP—What is it?**

- A protocol for Internet network management services.
- □ Formally specified in a series of related RFC documents.







### SNMPv2

- □ SNMPv2 is a revised protocol which includes improvements to SNMP in the areas of:
  - **♦** Performance
  - **◆** Security
  - Confidentiality
  - **◆** Manager-to-manager communications.



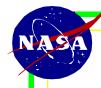




#### **SNMP Data**

- □ Stored as a Management Information Base (MIB)
- □ A MIB is a collection of objects which describe an SNMP manageable entity, eg router
- MIB-I was the first SNMP MIB accepted as standard







### **SNMP Data**

- MIB-II added some much-needed objects, and has become the standard SNMP MIB
- □ SNMPv2 expands upon MIB-II with new groups and objects, and is therefore not MIB-II but includes MIB-II



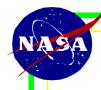




### **SNMP Data Structures**

- **MIB** structure must meet 2 objectives:
  - ◆ The object or objects used to represent a particular resource must be the same at each node
  - ◆ A common scheme for representation must be used to support interoperability
- Met by a common Structure of Management Information (SMI)







### **Enterprise MIB's**

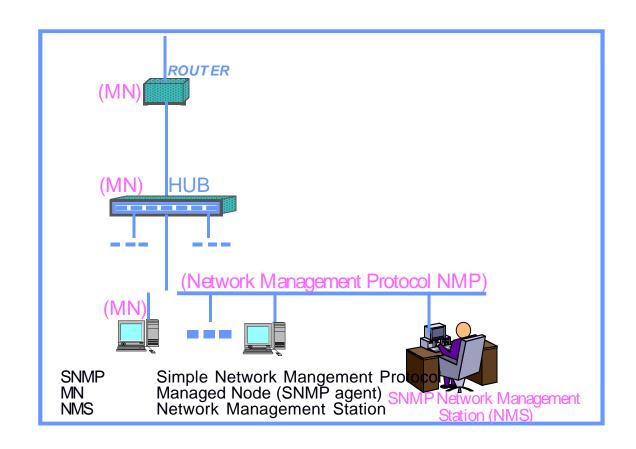
- □ A MIB created by an enterprise [company] to define a set of objects that are related to some product[s] from this enterprise
- □ The enterprise agrees to make the MIB public so that network managers can use it to manage products from this enterprise.

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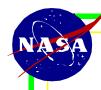




### Network Management Model







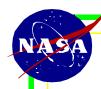


### Network Management Model

The SNMP agent is responsible for the following duties:

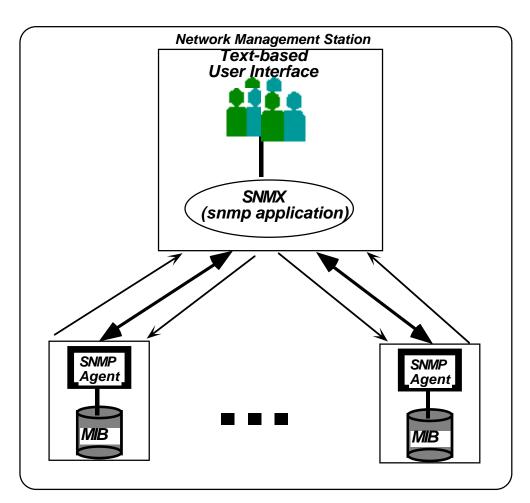
- Collecting and maintaining information about itself and its local environment
- Responding to manager commands to alter the local configuration or operating parameters

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### **SNMP** Architecture



Slide 13





# Network Planning and Management

- □ Factors to consider w/Network Management
  - Cost (hardware and software)
  - ◆ Integration (will it work with existing system/ network?)
  - **♦** Modular Design (all in 1 box, what about failures?)
  - **◆** Monitoring what will this package do? limitations?
  - Enhancement will more staff be required/ additional training

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# Network Planning and Management

- Products Available
  - **◆** Cable Plant Management Systems
  - Help Desk Software
  - ◆ Network Data Collection Software, eg SNMP
  - Network Monitoring Hardware, eg Sniffer, LanAlyzer



- **□** Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS)
  - ◆ Allow time for orderly shutdown in case of utility failure
  - Advisable for most important servers and network equipment
  - ◆ Sufficient power for all hosts allow 50% ceiling over estimated requirements
  - Put each server on different circuit to minimize impact of failure





- **□** Standby Power Supply (SBS)
  - ◆ Protect smaller network equipment from surges, brownouts and short failures.
  - Advisable for bridges, smaller routers and servers
- **□** Surge Protectors
  - Provide some protection against power spikes
  - ◆ Advisable for anything plugged into wall socket





- □ Dust
  - Can clog cooling vents and cause overheating
  - Control by vacuuming regularly
- **□** Temperature
  - ◆ Avoid extremes, particularly heat
  - Computer rooms should be temperature controlled

Slide 18

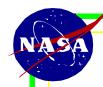
- Moisture
  - ◆ Keep cables away from likely areas of water accumulation (basements, conduit)
  - Excessive dampness/humidity will corrode connectors
- **□** Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI)
  - ◆ Keep equipment away from copier rooms, elevator/electrical shafts
  - ◆ Route cables away from fluorescent light fixtures, particularly unshielded cabling Slide 19





- Stability
  - **◆** How often do people move?
  - ◆ Does network design allow new users to be up and running quickly
  - Will unplugging users bring whole LAN down







- Dispersion
  - ◆ Consider MAN/WAN options for widely dispersed users
- Distribution
  - ♦ How are users grouped can the LAN be bridged or routed according to distribution of workload?





- **□** Security/Physical Integrity
  - ◆ Are cable runs protected from accidental breakage during construction periods
  - **◆** Does network topology allow easy connection/disconnection of users
  - Use tie wraps to secure trunk and AUI cables
  - ◆ Cables should not be bent too much generally between 4 and 20 times cable outside diameter



- Conduits
  - Will existing conduit support expansion of the cabling
  - **◆ Is conduit water proof**
  - Does it meet local building codes?
- **□** Fire Codes
  - **◆** Use Plenum rated cable for ducts or risers
- Accessibility
  - Can technicians access cables







### Network Troubleshooting — Thick Ethernet Cables

- □ Check that the transceiver (AUI) cable is securely attached at both ends
- Make sure the transceiver is tapped to the trunk cable
- □ Check that the cable is properly terminated at both ends
- □ Inspect the trunk for twists or bends

Slide 24





# Network Troubleshooting — Thin Ethernet Cables

- Check all BNC and T-Connectors
- Check both terminators
- □ T connectors should be directly connected to NIC's
- Inspect and check all 10 Base T cables for opens/shorts





### Network Troubleshooting — Twisted Pair Cables

- □ Check link LED on hub port
- □ Inspect RJ45 connectors for correct pinouts and wire connections
- Check trunk port for activity
- **□** Switch cable to different port
- **□** Does port activity LED on Hub flash when machine tries to transmit?

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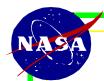




# Network Troubleshooting — NIC Testing

- **□** Power off machine, remove power cable
- Disconnect all cables from card
- Open case to allow access to card
- □ Check for proper installation of the card in the expansion slot
- □ Inspect the card for proper dip/jumper settings, if applicable

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# Network Troubleshooting — NIC Testing

- Ensure that all card settings (INT, Base I/O) match driver settings
- Reinstall card and cables
- Boot PC and run diagnostics, including external loop back diagnostics, check all settings
- **□** Swap NIC for one known to work
- □ Remove all other expansion cards

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